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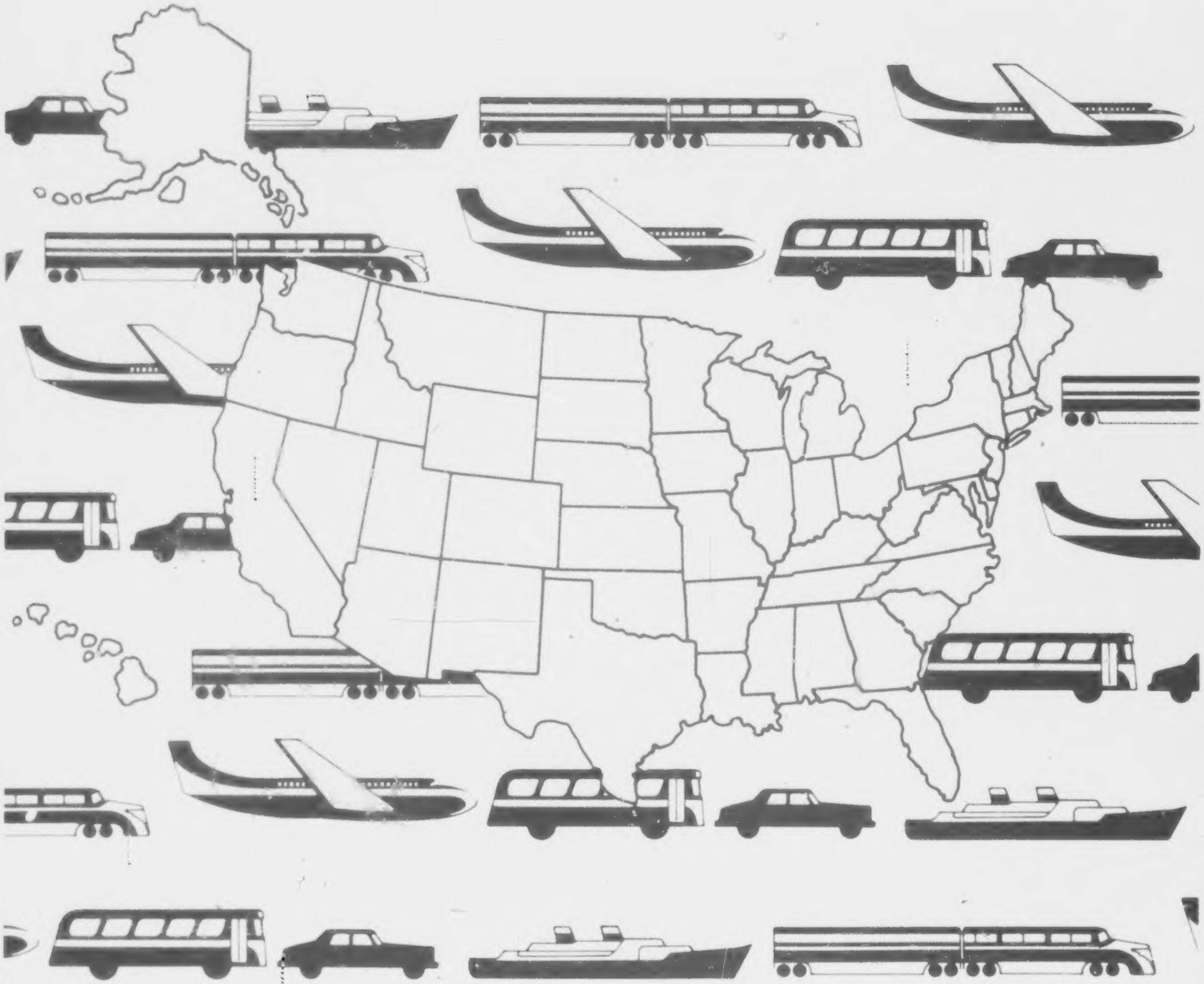
U.S. Travel Data Center

1981 National Travel Survey
Full Year Report



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Washington, D.C.
20036

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1981 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

FULL YEAR REPORT

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Eighty-five Dollars

The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1981 brought improvement to the U.S. economy, as well as the nation's travel industry.

- Americans took nearly 1.2 billion person-trips during 1981, 12 percent more than the previous year.

- Travel parties were smaller and Americans tended to take shorter trips to destinations closer to home than in 1980. Trips averaged 740 round trip miles and 4.6 nights spent away from home.

- Travel by personal motor vehicle (automobile/truck/RV) accounted for most of the increase in travel during 1981. Air travel, however, was off four percent.

- A stable fuel supply and pent-up demand contributed to the 14 percent increase in vacation travel during 1981.

- Those earning $30,000 or more per year comprise less than 20 percent of the total adult population but reported 35 percent of all person-trips taken during the year.

- The South ranked number one as both a destination and a producer of travel in 1981. It was also the chief attractor of inter-regional travel, while the Great Lakes Country region was the primary inter-regional travel producer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Guide to Using This Report	3
Background Factors for Travel in 1981	5
Overview of 1981 Travel Activity	7
U.S. Air Travel	14
U.S. Auto/Truck/RV Travel	16
U.S. Business/Convention Travel	17
U.S. Pleasure Travel	20
U.S. Vacation Travel	23
U.S. Weekend Travel	26
Appendices	31
Appendix A: Tables of Results	A1
Appendix B: Glossary of Terms	B1
Appendix C: Survey Methodology	C1
Appendix D: Survey Questionnaire	D1
Appendix E: Sample Characteristics	E1
Appendix F: Sampling Error	F1

INTRODUCTION

In March, 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during 1981, a year in which Americans returned to more traditional levels of travel away from home after having altered their travel behavior significantly the year before.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

This report is presented somewhat differently from the full-year reports based on the 1979 and 1980 National Travel Surveys, but it contains essentially the same information.

The first section reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions, weather patterns and special situations such as gasoline shortages or, in the case of 1981, travel-related strikes.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the year compared to 1980. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories and other data relevant to the discussion. Figures showing monthly trends in various markets are also included.

Summary tables of the complete results of the 1981 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trips and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which is a copy of the survey questionnaire, Appendix E which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for 1981, and Appendix F which discusses sampling error.

This is the final report in a series of reports based on the 1981 National Travel Survey. Four quarterly reports covering travel during 1981 are also available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $50.00 each, prepaid. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979 and 1980 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

The National Travel Survey data series has been revised to reflect new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population. Revised base estimates of the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips have been prepared for each quarter and the full-year of 1979 and 1980. These revisions may be obtained by writing the Data Center. They have already been incorporated into the present report.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. A shared-cost technique allows clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers top-quality custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monthly results of the survey are available. For further information on either the addition of proprietary questions or subscriptions to monthly reports of the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL IN 1981

Economic Developments

Nineteen eighty-one brought improvement to the U.S. economy, but gains were cut short by recession at mid-year. As fall and winter set in, the recession deepened in auto manufacturing, homebuilding, agriculture, and related industries.

Table A summarizes economic developments in 1981.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, 1980-81 (Percent change from previous year)

	1981	1980
Dollar GNP	11%	8.8%
Real GNP	2.0	-0.2
Personal income	11	11
Corporate profits after tax	-4.7	-2.7
Consumer price index	10	14
Travel price index	13	21
Payroll employment	1.1	0.8

The economy expanded somewhat in 1981 and consumer inflation moderated. Travel prices, while still rising faster than consumer prices in general, increased significantly less than in 1980, most notably in response to the decline in gasoline prices which began in April 1981 and continued well into 1982. The positive effects of this moderation in inflation, however, were partially offset by the recession which began in July after the briefest recovery in the postwar period.

Weather Conditions

During early winter months of 1981, the nation enjoyed unusually warm temperatures, averaging 10 to 14 degrees above normal throughout much of the country. This warming trend continued throughout the spring, and by summer temperatures stablilized at near normal levels. Through much of August, the West and portions of the northern plains states experienced a heat wave.

Precipitation levels were generally below normal during the first six months of the year which, although beneficial for travelers, resulted in drought conditions in many parts of the nation.

As the economy began to deteriorate in early fall, so did the weather. Beginning in early October, temperatures in much of the country were below average, and heavy rains and storms created unfavorable conditions for travel. Areas particularly affected were the northeast and central United States.

Special Situations

Finally, it is necessary to consider special events, such as Bicentennial celebrations, or unusual situations, such as petroleum shortages, in assessing the environment in which travel activity takes place during a particular period of time.

The big story in 1981 was, of course, the PATCO strike which began on August 3, 1981, as 13,000 of the 17,000 U.S. air traffic controllers left their jobs in a contract dispute. Initial disruptions in service and subsequent delays and cancellations inconvenienced consumers as the number of flights were cut back to 75 percent of the pre-strike level.

While consumers apparently adjusted quickly to schedule cutbacks and delays and the overall effect of the strike was less negative than had been feared, it represented one more set-back for the nation's airlines which were already dampened by a sluggish travel market and a continuing price war.

OVERVIEW OF 1981 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The early-1981 economy, characterized by expansion after a brief recession the year before, contributed to a healthy rate of growth in U.S. travel activity, as shown in Figure 1. Another recession beginning in July 1981 coupled with the air traffic controllers' strike which began in early August served to dampen the earlier recovery in travel activity, particularly in September. Moderate growth appeared in October and November, but travel was off slightly in December as the economy slid deeper into recession.

By the end of 1981, 68 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 42.8 million U.S. adults traveled during each month of the year. Overall, nearly 595 million trips and 1.2 billion person-trips were taken during the year, 19 percent and 12 percent above the 1980 level, respectively (Tables 1A and 1B).

While the number of trips increased substantially in 1981, somewhat smaller travel parties and shorter trips to destinations closer to home became the trend.

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, 1981 and 1980

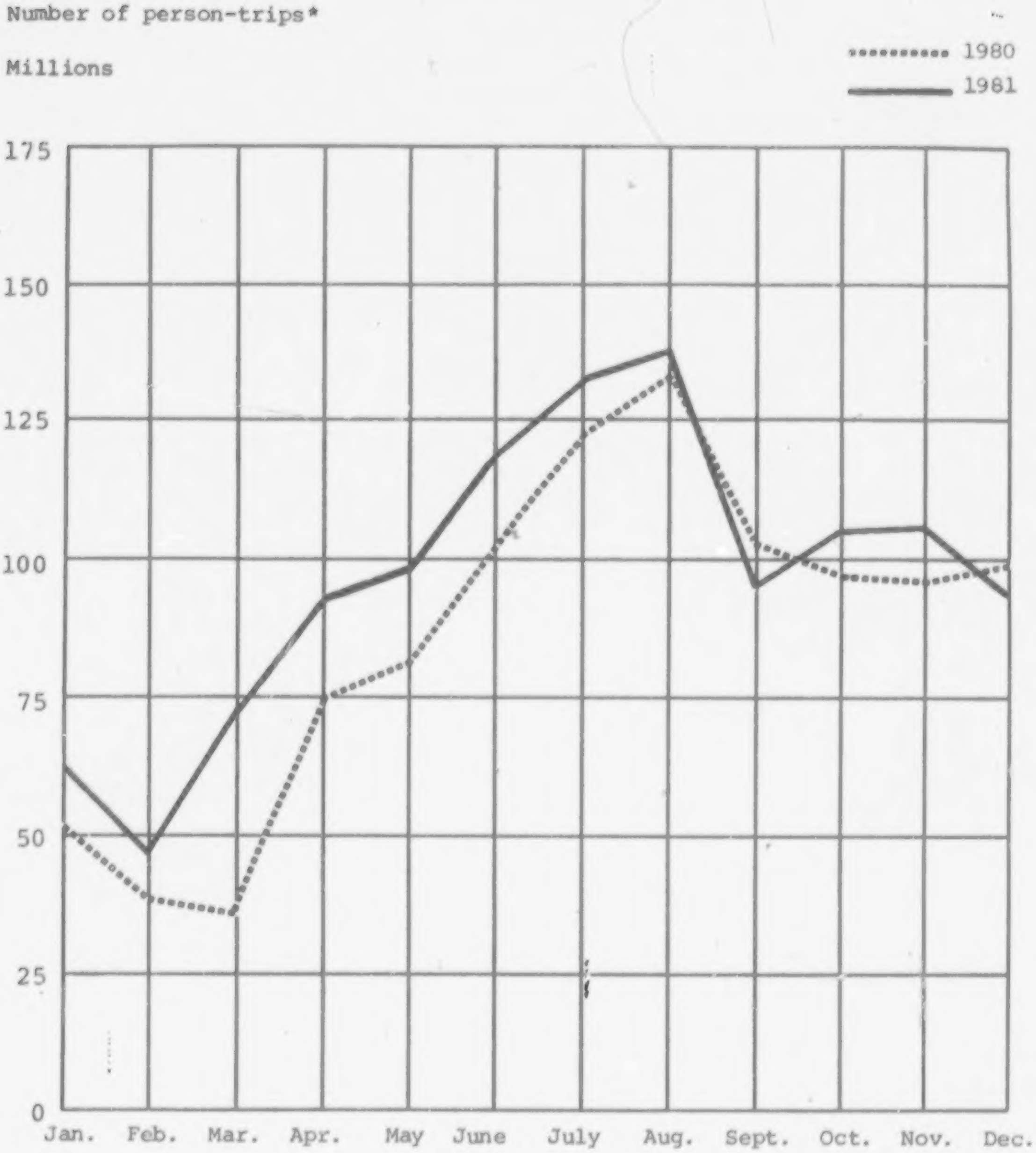
	1981	1980
Persons per trip	1.96 persons	2.09 persons
Miles per trip	740 miles	790 miles
Nights per trip	4.6 nights	4.8 nights

The National Travel Survey has shown that short trips, particularly short vacation trips, are a consumer luxury. When times are bad, people cut back on the number of short trips, such as weekend trips, while continuing to protect and even lengthen their long vacation trips. This is what appears to have occurred in 1980, a year of super-inflation, record high interest rates, and the worse decline in the economy since World War II. In 1981, as the economy improved during the first half, Americans returned to their more traditional pattern of taking a greater number of short trips, thereby reducing the average distance and duration of travel taken during the year.

U.S. residents traveled four percent more miles than in 1980 and spent eight percent more nights away from home, both

Figure 1

TRAVEL UP 12% IN 1981



*a person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

less than the overall increase in the number of person-trips recorded (Tables 1C and 1D).

This return to a more traditional level of travel activity among U.S. residents was largely due to a sharp increase in travel by personal motor vehicles (automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles) which rose 16 percent in volume over 1980. These vehicles were used on over 966 million person-trips in 1981, representing 83 percent of the total market. The nation's airline industry was hit hardest by this trend as consumers reacted to higher fares, reductions in service, and the recession in general by taking four percent fewer person-trips by air than in 1980. As a result, the airlines' share of the total U.S. travel market fell from 15 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 1981 (Table 1C).

While Americans took trips with slightly shorter lengths of stay in 1981 than they had the year before, the types of overnight accommodations used were quite similar from year to year. The homes of friends and relatives were the preferred type of accommodations, used during 44 percent of all person-trips. Commercial lodging facilities (hotels, motels and motor hotels) were next with reported usage during 38 percent of the total. Only five percent of all 1981 travelers stayed in owned or rented condominiums, cabins or vacation homes, whole six percent camped or stayed in their recreational vehicles (Table 1D).

Indications of a surge in vacation travel, particularly by automobile, were evident in the early spring waves of the survey and were realized during the summer months. A stable fuel supply and pent-up demand probably contributed to the 14 percent increase in vacation travel during 1981, a considerable improvement over 1980's performance and greater than the increase in overall travel. While the number of person-trips taken monthly during the January through August period exceeded the number recorded during comparable months of 1980, some softening appeared in August, response to a weakening economy and difficulties resulting from the PATCO strike. Overall, nearly 740 million vacation person-trips were taken in 1981, 63 percent of all travel reported for the year (Table 1E).

By purpose, traveling to visit friends and relatives or for "other" pleasure purposes, including outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, continued to be the two most prevalent reasons for travel in 1981, accounting for 37 percent and 36 percent of the total, respectively. Together, nearly 845 million person-trips were taken for these purposes, an increase of 10 percent when compared to 1980. Business and convention travel accounted for 14 percent of all person-trips reported during the year, the same percentage as in 1980. Travel for business or to attend a convention was up, however, seven percent because of the overall increase in volume (Table 1E).

The demand for many travel-related services was, however, sluggish during much of 1981. Person-trips involving rental cars were off 16 percent, much of this resulting from weakness in the pleasure travel segment. Use of package tours was also below 1980 levels, as were person-trips involving travel agents (Table 1F).

Some changes were evident in travel party size and structure for trips taken during 1981. With an average of 1.96 persons per trip, travel parties were slightly smaller than in 1980, partially a result of a decline in the percentage of person-trips involving parties of five or more. Forty percent of travel parties included children, a slight decline from the previous year (Table 1G).

Demographic data collected through the National Travel Survey indicates some shifts in traveler markets which are understandable given the state of the economy in 1981. Nearly all of the increase recorded in travel during 1981 was concentrated in the $30,000 income group. While lower income groups tended to cut back on travel during the year, thirty-five percent of all 1981 person-trips were taken by those earning $30,000 or more per year, a group which comprises less than 20 percent of the total U.S. adult population.

The age structure of travelers in 1981 changed little. As in 1980, one-half of all 1981 travelers were between the ages of 25 and 54. The percentage of person-trips reported by members of the "maturity market" (55 years or over) increased from 15 percent in 1980 to 19 percent in 1981, while those under 18 years of age made up a slightly smaller share than the year before (Table 1H).

As a regional destination, The South ranked number one again in 1981, capturing 23 percent of all person-trips. Other regions receiving above-average shares include the Great Lakes Country (17 percent), the Frontier West (15 percent) and the Far West (14 percent). The South generated 22 percent of total travelers; the George Washington Country region ranked second, with a 19 percent contribution (Tables 1I and 1J).

It is also important to look at travel flows. Table C shows the percentage of travel from each region as an origin to each region as a destination, while Table D shows the percentage of travel to each region as a destination from each region as an origin. These tables clearly show the preponderance of intra-regional travel in the United States. Some regions, however, exhibit this tendency more than others. For example, Eastern Gateway residents were the least likely to travel within their own region in 1981 as only 34 percent of all person-trips which originated within the region were destined

Table C

1981 Travel Flows by Region of Residence
(Percent of total person-trips)

	Region of Residence							
Destination Region	New England	Eastern Gateway	George Washington Country	The South	Great Lakes Country	Mountain West	Frontier West	Far West
New England	34%	15%	3%	2%	*%	*%	1%	1%
Eastern Gateway	21	33	18	1	2	*	1	1
George Washington Country	10	18	45	6	6	2	1	*
The South	10	15	15	74	15	7	11	2
Great Lakes Country	2	6	11	6	58	7	7	2
Mountain West	*	1	1	1	2	46	6	4
Frontier West	2	1	2	6	6	15	65	6
Far West	7	2	1	2	3	17	5	76
Outside U.S.	14	9	3	3	7	5	3	8

Note: Details may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table D

1981 Travel Flows by Region of Destination
(Percent of total person-trips)

	Region of Destination								
Origin Region	New England	Eastern Gateway	George Washington Country	The South	Great Lakes Country	Mountain West	Frontier West	Far West	Outside U.S.
New England	51%	17%	5%	2%	1%	*%	1%	3%	14%
Eastern Gateway	30	42	17	6	3	2	1	1	14
George Washington Country	7	26	45	6	6	2	1	1	5
The South	7	3	13	61	7	5	7	2	10
Great Lakes Country	2	8	15	14	74	10	9	5	26
Mountain West	*	*	1	1	2	45	4	5	3
Frontier West	2	2	2	8	7	24	73	6	9
Far West	2	3	*	1	2	12	5	76	19

Note: Details may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
*Less than 0.5 percent.

there as well. On the other hand, residents of the Far West took 76 percent of all their person-trips within the five states comprising the region. Between these two extremes exist widely varied travel patterns. Probably variation is largely a function of the relative geographic size of the regions, with the larger regions showing a higher incidence of intra-regional travel than the smaller ones.

Looking at the regions as destinations, in 1981 some regions were more dependent on travel by their own residents than were others. Again, the Far West ranks highest with 76 percent of all person-trips destined to the region made by residents. The Great Lakes Country follows closely at 74 percent. The Eastern Gateway is at the other end of the range with residents generating only 42 percent of all person-trips destined there.

If intra-regional travel is excluded, net flow patterns can be examined to determine which regions are net attractors and which are net generators of travel. A plus figure indicates that a region attracts more visitors from other regions than it generates. Conversely, a minus indicates that the region generates more visitors to other parts of the country than it attracts.

Table E: Number of Inter-Regional Person-trips Received and Originated, and Destination Net Flow, 1981 (in millions)

Region	Received	Originated	Destination Net Inflow
New England	22.6	45.9	-23.3
Eastern Gateway	47.3	70.6	-23.3
George Washington Country	57.7	57.7	0.0
The South	104.6	58.0	+46.6
Great Lakes Country	49.5	107.7	-58.2
Mountain West	25.2	25.2	0.0
Frontier West	46.8	70.2	-23.4
Far West	39.2	39.2	0.0

It is evident from the table that The South is the chief attractor of travel with 46.6 million more inter-regional person-trips received than generated. This conclusion is consistent with Tables C and D which show that while The South receives 61 percent of all its visitors from within its own borders, 74 percent of travel from the region is destined there as well. On the other hand, the chief producer of inter-regional travel is the Great Lakes Country region which generates 58.2 million more person-trips than it receives.

Finally, the survey indicates which types of areas within the U.S. (i.e. cities or rural area) are most popular as destinations, and which produce the greatest amount of travel. As destinations, small cities and rural areas were preferred somewhat more in 1981 than were large metropolitan areas. Thirty-one percent of all person-trips were taken to small cities, while only one quarter of those surveyed reported large city destinations. As origins, small cities again rank near the top, producing 35 percent of the total. Rural areas generated the fewest person-trips, 29 percent of the total (Table 1K).

U.S. Air Travel

More than 101 million trips and nearly 147 million person-trips were taken by air during 1981. A monthly average of 5.8 million U.S. adults traveled using this transportation mode during the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

While Americans took four percent fewer air person-trips during 1981 than the year before, the characteristics of these trips changed only slightly, as shown below.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Air Trip
1981 and 1980

	1981	1980
Persons per trip	1.45 persons	1.49 persons
Miles per trip	1,760 miles	1,800 miles
Nights per trip	7.5 nights	7.6 nights

Typically, air travel involves longer distances than travel by other modes. In 1981, 56 percent of all reported air person-trips involved straight-line round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Only six percent covered 400 miles or less. Durations tended to be longer than average, too. Nearly two-thirds of all 1981 air travel showed durations of four nights or longer, as compared to only 38 percent overall. On the other hand, only half as many air trips as total trips included one night or less spent away from home (Tables 2A and 2B).

While away from home, air travelers preferred to stay in commercial lodging facilities. Fifty-seven percent of all air travelers during 1981 indicated spending at least one night at a hotel or motel. Thirty-nine percent stayed with friends or relatives, while only eight percent reported using other accommodations (Table 2B).

Business and convention travelers choose air transportation more often than other travelers. As a result, in 1981, over one-third of all air person-trips were taken for business and convention attendance. Fifty-four percent were for pleasure (including visiting friends or relatives, outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment), a substantially smaller proportion than the overall average of 73 percent (Table 2C).

Respondents considered fifty-eight percent of all their 1981 air travel to be vacation travel. Only 19 percent of travel by air took place over a weekend or long weekend (Table 2C).

Predictably, air travelers reported significantly greater usage of the travel-related services covered in the survey than did travelers in general. Slightly less than half of all air travelers asked a travel agent to make transportation or hotel reservations, and 33 percent reported renting a car. Package tours accounted for 16 percent of all air person-trips during 1981, while use of group travel programs was significantly less frequent (Table 2D).

Air travel parties are typically smaller than average and in 1981 averaged 1.45 persons per trip. Two-thirds of all travel parties counted through the survey included only one person, while only nine percent involved three persons or more. The composition of these travel parties also differed significantly from those traveling by other modes. Only nine percent of all 1981 air trips included children, as compared to 22 percent for total trips (Table 2E).

More air travelers also tend to belong to the upscale market segment than do other travelers. Over half of all 1981 air person-trips were taken by Americans with annual incomes of $30,000 or more per year, as compared to 35 percent among travelers in general. The age composition of air travelers is also somewhat different than average, showing a greater percentage in the 25-54 age group than occurs among other travel market segments (Table 2F).

Destinations outside the United States, and in The South and Far West regions of the country were most popular among air travelers in 1981, each receiving approximately 20 percent of the total. As a producer of air travel, several U.S. regions showed similar levels of air travel generated. New England, George Washington Country and the Mountain West, however, were below average in this regard (Tables 2G and 2H).

Large metropolitan areas were, not surprisingly, much more likely to be both origins and destinations of air travelers than for travel by other modes. Such areas produced 56 percent of all air person-trips and received 41 percent during the year. On the other hand, rural areas of the country were much less likely than average to either generate or receive air travelers (Table 2I).

U.S. Auto/Truck/RV Travel

Clearly, personal motor vehicles dominate travel by U.S. residents. During 1981, eighty-three percent of all person-trips were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. In all, travelers reported 461 million trips and 966 million person-trips, as a monthly average of 34.9 million adults traveled by personal motor vehicle during the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

As Americans stepped up their frequency of taking auto/truck/RV trips during the year, they reduced moderately the number of persons per trip and the duration, while traveling essentially the same distances as last year.

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV Trip, 1981 and 1980

	1981	1980
Persons per trip	2.10 persons	2.25 persons
Miles per trip	610 miles	600 miles
Nights per trip	4.0 nights	4.3 nights

Nearly half of all auto/truck/RV person-trips occurred relatively close to home and covered distances of less than 400 round-trip miles, a pattern very similar to that evident in 1980. Only 15 percent of the total showed distances of 1,000 miles or more. Durations were moderate, with fully 40 percent of all personal motor vehcile travelers reporting durations of two to three nights. Approximately one-third were away from home four nights or longer (Tables 3A and 3B).

Travelers by these modes more frequently stayed overnight with friends or relatives (46 percent) than in other types of accommodations. Next in popularity were commerical lodging facilities which hosted 35 percent of all auto/truck/RV travelers during the year. Seven percent of this group camped or stayed in recreational vehciles, a figure unchanged from the previous year (Table 3B).

Auto travelers tend to be highly oriented to pleasure travel and in 1981 took 39 percent of all person-trips to visit friends or relatives and another 37 percent for "other pleasure" purposes, including outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment. Not surprisingly, therefore, nearly two-thirds of all auto/truck/RV travel during the year was also vacation travel, and 53 percent occurred over a weekend (Table 3C).

Use of travel-related services was extremely infrequent in this group, with only about two percent of the sample reporting use of each of the four services mentioned in the survey (Table 3D).

Travel by personal motor vehicle tended to be more family-oriented than travel by other modes. Travel parties were larger than average, 2.1 persons per trip, and nearly half of all auto/truck/RV person-trips recorded were taken by parties of three persons or more. In addition, 43 percent of all person-trips by these modes included children (Table 3E).

All segments of the population traveled by auto/truck/RV, although more than one-third of these person-trips were taken by those with incomes of $30,000 or more per year. Those under the age of 18 accounted for 20 percent of the total, reflecting the high incidence of family travel parties, while only six percent of the total were taken by those over the age of 65 (Table 3F).

As in earlier years, The South dominated as the number one destination region for auto/truck/RV travel during 1981. Nearly one-quarter of all person-trips taken by these modes were destined to states in The South. The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions, also favored, received 18 percent and 16 percent of all personal motor vehicle person-trips, respectively. Origin patterns were similar, although the Great Lakes Country region was the number one producer, generating 22 percent of the total. The South and Frontier West regions also produced above-average shares, while New England and the Mountain West each originated only about five percent of all auto/truck/RV travel during the year (Tables 3G and 3H).

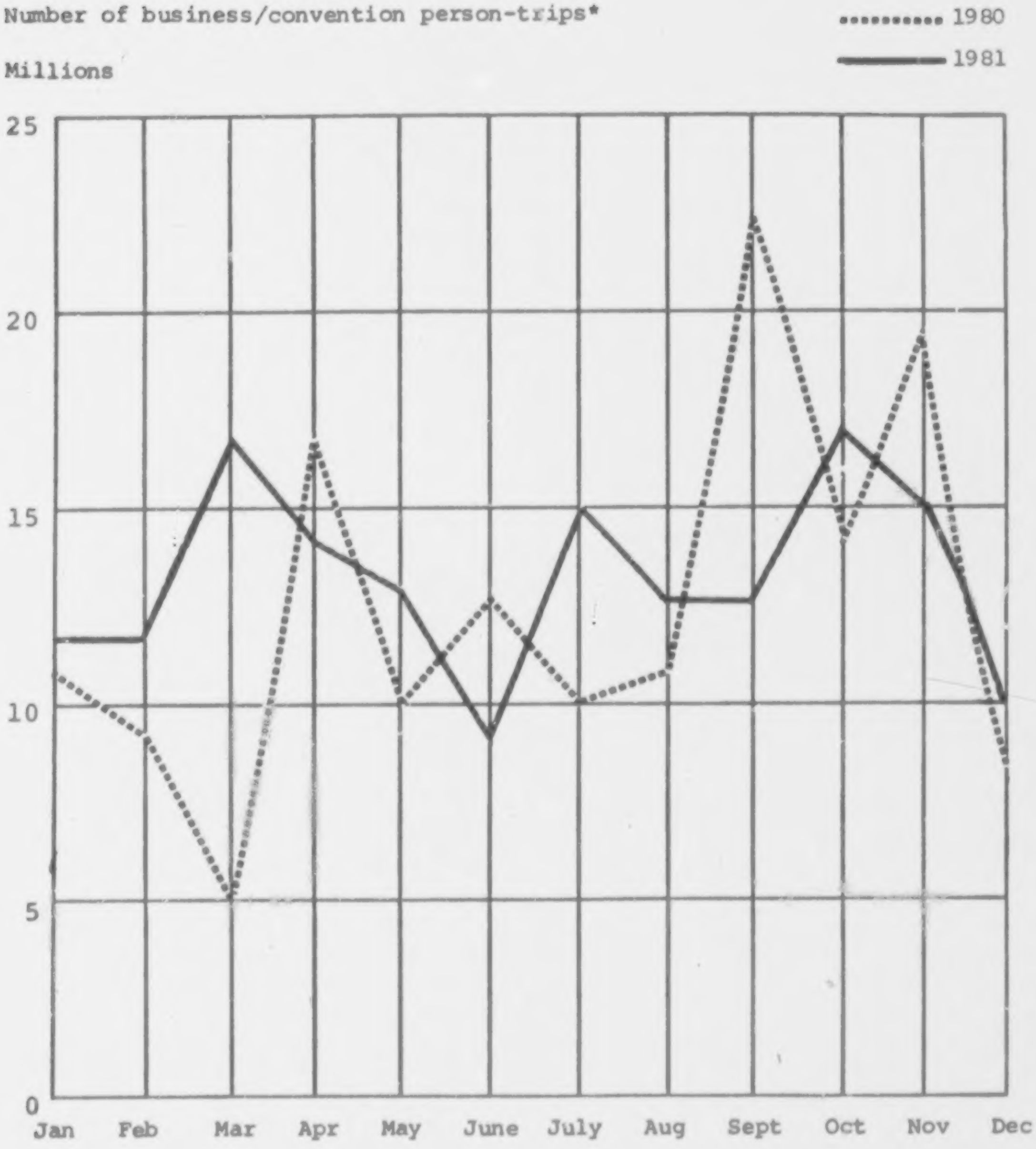
Although rural areas were relatively unpopular as destinations of air travelers during 1981, they were most popular among those traveling by personal motor vehicle. Forty-two percent of all person-trips involved destinations in such rural areas, while less than one-quarter visited large cities. As origins, however, large metropolitan areas, small cities and rural areas produced auto/truck/RV travel at similar rates (Table 3I).

U.S. Business Travel

The National Travel Survey has shown (over the years in which it has been conducted) that business and convention travel by U.S. residents appears to be more erratic than other types of travel; therefore, it is more difficult to identify any seasonal patterns which may exist. Business/convention travel grew seven percent in 1981 but, as shown in Figure 2, most of this growth occurred during the first half of the year. On the average, 6.3 million U.S. adults traveled on business or to attend

Figure 2

BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL UP 7% FROM 1980



*a business/convention person-trips is one U.S. resident taking a business or convention trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

a convention during each month of 1981. In all, a total of 115 million trips and 160 million person-trips were taken for these purposes during the year.

While taking somewhat more trips in 1981 than the year before, business travelers significantly reduced travel party sizes and the distances traveled, but changed very little the durations of their trips.

Table H: Characteristics of the Average Business/Convention Trip, 1981 and 1980

	1981	1980
Persons per trip	1.39 persons	1.54 persons
Miles per trip	850 miles	950 miles
Nights per trip	3.6 nights	3.7 nights

Business/convention travel is quite different from travel taken for pleasure purposes. Distances tend to be somewhat longer; in 1981 one-quarter of all business travel covered straight-line round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Durations, on the other hand, are usually substantially shorter. Over one-third of all 1981 business/convention travel were either day or one-night trips, and another one-third lasted two to three nights (Tables 4A and 4B).

Not surprisingly airlines captured a much larger share of the business/convention travel market than of other markets. Thirty-one percent of all 1981 person-trips reported for these purposes were taken by air, as compared to only 13 percent for overall travel. Personal motor vehicles, however, continued to be the most popular form of transportation, accounting for 64 percent of the total (Table 4A).

Business and convention travelers were also much more likely to use commercial lodging facilities as overnight accommodations than are other types of travelers. Nearly two-thirds of all travel reported for business and convention attendance involved one or more nights spent in a hotel or motel. Only 19 percent stayed with friends or relatives (Table 4B).

The 1981 National Travel Survey indicates that the incidence of combination business and vacation trips has increased slightly since the previous year, up to 12 percent. Only half as many business/convention person-trips as total person-trips, however, involved weekend travel (Table 4C).

Business and convention travelers frequently used travel-related services, particularly rental cars and travel agents. During 1981, 21 percent of all such travel was booked through a travel agent, a sign of growth in this segment of the industry. Use of rental cars, however, dropped from 20 percent in 1980 to 17 percent of all business/convention person-trips in 1981 (Table 4D).

With an average of 1.39 persons per trip, business/convention travel parties were significantly smaller than those traveling for other purposes. Fully one-half of all person-trips taken for these purposes consisted of only one person, while only 20 percent were taken by parties of three persons or more. In addition, travel party structure was substantially different for this group. Children were included in 39 percent of all person-trips taken during 1981, compared to only 16 percent of those taken for business or to attend a convention (Table 4E).

Business/convention travel was largely the domain of more affluent Americans. Nearly half of all such travelers in 1981 earned more than $30,000 per year. Business travelers also tend to be concentrated in particular age groups. One-half of these travelers were between the ages of 25 and 44 (Table 4F).

Destination patterns for this group were similar to those of travelers in general, although a slightly larger percentage of business/convention travelers went to the Great Lakes County, making it equal in volume to that to The South. As origins, the Great Lakes Country region predominated by generating 22 percent of all business/convention travel, followed closely by The South. The Mountain West produced the least business/convention travel during the year, while New England held last place as a travel destination (Tables 4G and 4H).

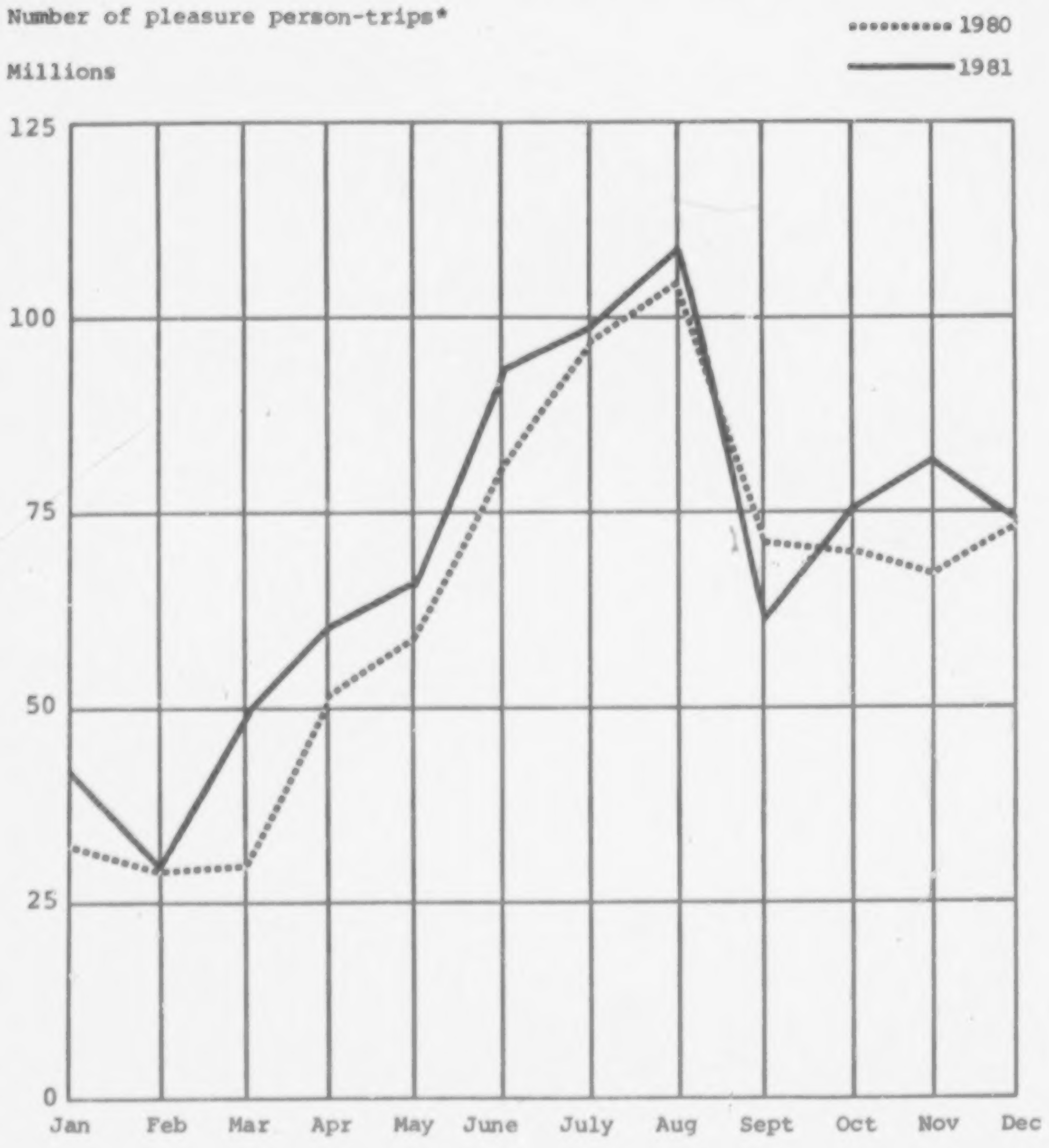
Business/convention travelers somewhat more frequently traveled to large metropolitan areas and were less likely to be destined to rural areas than other travelers. Each of the three types of areas identified generated nearly equal shares of business/convention travel (Table 4I).

U.S. Pleasure Travel

Pleasure travel, defined as travel taken to visit friends or relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, held up quite well in 1981, as the number of person-trips reported for these purposes increased 10 percent over the previous year. As Figure 3 indicates, pleasure travel exceeded 1980 levels during each month of the year, with the exception of September when flight reductions and delays caused by the PATCO strike may have discouraged Americans from traveling away from home.

Figure 3

PLEASURE PERSON-TRIPS UP 10% IN 1981



*a pleasure person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a pleasure trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Pleasure travel accounted for 73 percent of all travel taken during 1981. Nearly 394 million trips and 843 million person-trips were taken for these purposes during 1981. On the average, 30.7 million U.S. adults took pleasure trips during each month of the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

As with other types of travel, pleasure trips in 1981 were somewhat shorter in distance and duration and included smaller travel parties than similar travel the year before.

Table I: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure trip, 1981 and 1980

	1981	1980
Persons per trip	2.14 persons	2.23 persons
Miles per trip	730 miles	780 miles
Nights per trip	4.9 nights	5.2 nights

The average distance of 1981 pleasure trips, 730 round-trip miles, is similar to that calculated for total travel, as is the distribution of this travel by mileage categories. Nearly 60 percent of all 1981 pleasure travel covered less than 600 round-trip miles, while 20 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. Durations also hovered near the average. Although 19 percent of all person-trips taken for pleasure during 1981 included one night or less away from home, over 40 percent showed durations of four nights or more (Tables 5A and 5B).

Pleasure travelers tended to travel somewhat more by personal motor vehicle and correspondingly less by air than did travelers in general. Only five percent indicated taking trips by other forms of common carrier (Table 5A).

Lodging preferences were similar to those of other travelers although pleasure travelers showed a somewhat greater preference for staying with friends or relatives. One-half of all pleasure person-trips included nights spent in this manner, while 34 percent stayed in commerical accommodations (Table 5B).

Predictably, pleasure travel was more likely to also be considered vacation travel by respondents than those trips taken for other purposes. More than three-quarters of all pleasure person-trips recorded during 1981 were vacation person-trips as well. Pleasure travel was also somewhat more likely to be taken over a weekend (53 percent) (Table 5C).

The vast majority of pleasure travel during 1981 was taken without the use of identified travel-related services. Only six percent of this group made reservations through a travel agent and four percent rented a car while on their trip. Use of package tours and group travel programs was even less frequent (Table 5D).

Since it is more family-oriented, pleasure travel tended to include larger travel parties, more often with children, than did other types of travel. Nearly one-half of all person-trips taken for pleasure included three or more members of the household traveling together, and 44 percent included children (Table 5E).

Pleasure travelers' income levels were similar to average, with more person-trips being reported by the upper-income groups. Nearly half the total was taken by those with incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 per year, while one-third of all pleasure travel was taken by those with annual incomes over $30,000.

All age groups were represented fairly equally in 1981 pleasure travel activity. Those under 18 years of age comprised 21 percent of total pleasure person-trips, while mature travelers, over 55 years of age, reported 20 percent of the total (Table 5F).

The South was a prime destination for pleasure travelers in 1981, receiving 24 percent of all person-trips. The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions were also popular, each visited by 16 percent of the total. As origins, the Great Lakes Country and the South once again predominated, with approximately 20 percent each, while New England and the Mountain West produced fewer pleasure travelers than any other regions (Tables 5G and 5H).

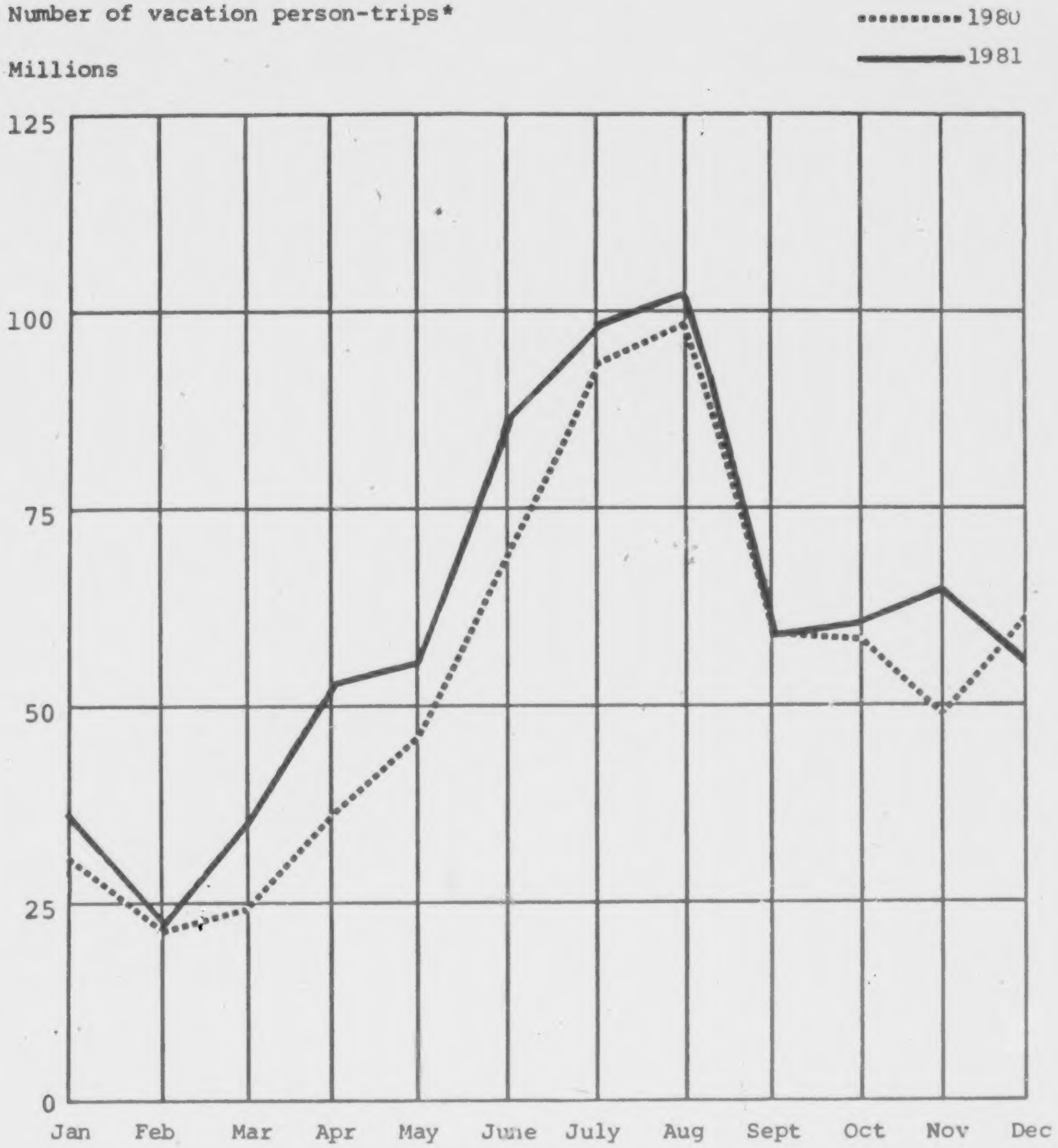
Rural areas of the country were favored as destinations of pleasure travel, hosting 40 percent of the total. Such areas, however, generated the smallest share (28 percent) (Table 5I).

U.S. Vacation Travel

Vacation travel has always been one of the mainstays of the nation's travel industry and in 1981 grew 14 percent in volume over the 1980 level. Figure 4 shows that despite the third and fourth quarter recession, vacation travel increased over 1980 during every month in 1981. In all, 344 million trips and 738 million person-trips were taken for vacation during 1981, as an average of 25.5 million U.S. adults traveled each month

Figure 4

VACATION PERSON-TRIPS UP 14% IN 1981



*a vacation person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a vacation trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

(Tables 1A and 1B).

Vacation travel followed the trend evident for other types of travel and involved smaller travel parties, and shorter distances and durations than the year before.

Table J: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, 1981 and 1980

	1981	1980
Persons per trip	2.14 persons	2.23 persons
Miles per trip	800 miles	880 miles
Nights per trip	5.6 nights	5.8 nights

Vacation travel tends to be somewhat longer both in distance and duration than other types of travel. In 1981, nearly one-quarter of all person-trips recorded as vacations involved straight-line, round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more, although more than half covered 600 miles or less. Further, 48 percent showed durations of four nights or more, a significantly higher percentage than the 38 percent evident for travel in general (Tables 6A and 6B).

Vacation travel is clearly the province of the automobile and related vehicles. Eighty-four percent of all vacation person-trips taken during the year were by these modes, while 11 percent occurred by air (Table 6A).

Vacation travelers reported a slightly greater use of all types of overnight accommodations than did travelers in general, perhaps reflecting a somewhat greater proclivity to travel to more places during their trips. Still, the homes of friends and relatives remain the number one choice, used by 47 percent of all vacationers, while 40 percent indicated having spent at least one night in a hotel or motel. Eight percent indicated that they camped or spent the night in a recreational vehicle, a larger proportion than evident for any other group considered here (Table 6B).

Vacation travel, of course, is highly related to purpose and, not surprisingly, over 90 percent of those reporting vacation travel indicated they were visiting friends or relatives or traveling for "other" pleasure purposes. Three percent of this group reported combination business/vacation trips. Nearly half of all vacation travel taken during 1981 occurred over a weekend (Table 6C).

Most vacationers apparently make their own reservations and do not utilize the types of services covered in this survey. Eight percent reported making reservations through an agent, while five percent rented a car while away from home (Table 6D).

Travel parties among vacationers were somewhat larger than average, 2.14 persons per trip, although smaller than in 1980. Nearly one-half of the total included parties of three or more, and 44 percent included children (Table 6E).

Like other travelers, vacation travelers most often had higher incomes; 58 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by those with incomes over $20,000 per year. The distribution of travel by age group was also very similar to total travel. Nearly half of all vacation person-trips taken during 1981 were reported by those in the prime travel years of 25 to 54 years of age (Table 6F).

The South was once again the leader in attracting vacation travelers, receiving 22 percent of all person-trips. The Great Lakes Country, Frontier West and Far West regions tied for second place, hosting 15 percent of total vacationers each. As an origin, the Great Lakes Country region produced 22 percent of all 1981 vacation person-trips. The South generated somewhat less, 17 percent (Tables 6G and 6H).

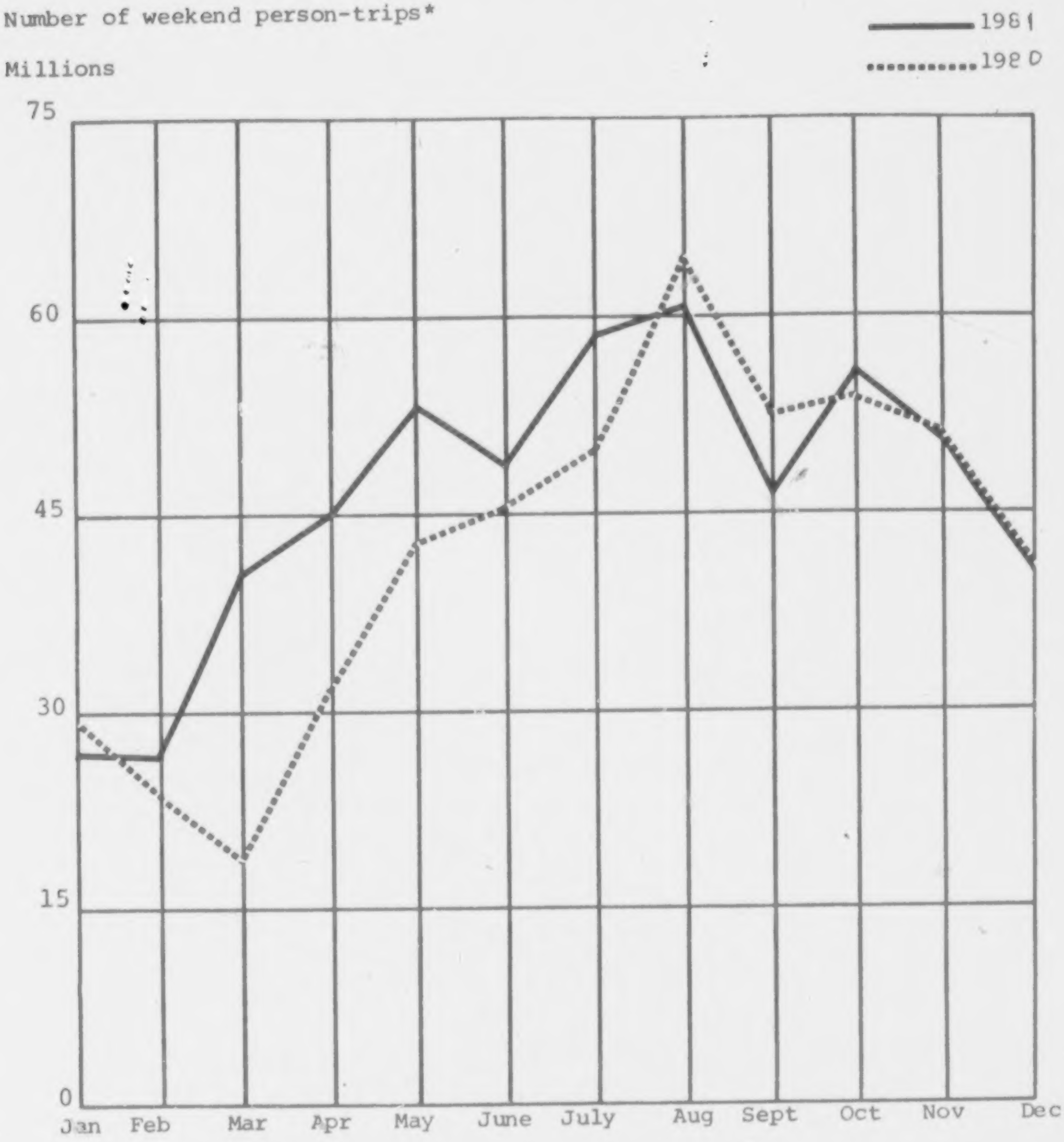
Rural areas were somewhat more popular as destinations of vacation trips than were other areas of the U.S., garnering 38 percent of person-trips. Large metropolitan areas, the least popular, received a 23 percent share. As origins, however, these large cities produced the most vacation travel (39 percent), while rural areas originated the least (Table 6I).

U.S. Weekend Travel

Weekend travel during 1981 was 10 percent stronger than in 1980 as Americans resumed more normal travel patterns. Weekend travel exceeded 1980 levels consistently throughout the first seven months of the year, and then in August posted a small decline, to be followed by either no growth or small declines in travel for the remainder of the year, as shown in Figure 5. In total, 263 million trips and 552 million person-trips were taken over weekends during the year. On the average, 19.5 million U.S. adults took weekend trips each month (Tables 1A and 1B).

Figure 5

WEEKEND TRAVEL 10% STRONGER IN 1981



*a weekend person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a weekend trip to a pace 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Weekend travel followed the same pattern of smaller travel parties as already noted for other types of travel. Such trips were, however, slightly longer in distance and of equal duration to those taken in 1980.

Table K: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, 1981 and 1980

	1981	1980
Persons per trip	2.10 persons	2.23 persons
Miles per trip	490 miles	470 miles
Nights per trip	2.2 nights	2.2 nights

Weekend travel during 1981 understandably covered shorter-than-average distances, with more than half of all person-trips involving straight-line round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Only nine percent of all weekend travel during the year covered 1,000 miles or more. By definition, weekend travel is shorter in duration, as well. The majority of weekend person-trips (59 percent) involved durations of two to three nights and another 26 percent were either day or one-night excursions (Tables 7A and 7B).

As might be expected, personal motor vehicles clearly dominated as the number one means of transportation for weekend travel during 1981. Ninety-three percent was taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, while only five percent occurred by air (Table 7A).

Weekend travelers showed a moderate preference for staying with friends and relatives (49 percent), but 33 percent reported using commercial facilities. Camping and recreational vehicle usage was part of five percent of total weekend travel during 1981 (Table 7B).

Pleasure-related activities prompted an overwhelming share of weekend trips. Eighty-nine percent of all weekend person-trips taken in 1981 were to visit friends or relatives or for "other pleasure" purposes. Only seven percent occurred for business or to attend a convention. Two-thirds of the total was considered vacation travel by survey respondents (Table 7C).

Not surprisingly, weekend travelers make minimal use of the travel-related services addressed by the study. Three percent of these travelers booked reservations through travel agents, with similar percentages renting a car, taking a package tour, or being part of a group-travel program (Table 4D).

With 2.1 persons per trip, weekend travel parties were larger than average and similar to those of pleasure travelers. Nearly one-half of the total traveled in parties of three or more. Forty-three percent of these person-trips included children, the largest percentage evident for any of the groups examined in this report (Table 7E).

The distribution of income levels of weekend travelers was similar to that of travelers on the average. Thirty-three percent of person-trips were taken by those with annual incomes over $30,000, while only nine percent were reported by those in the lowest category. The age distribution was similar as well (Table 7F).

Weekend travelers tended to visit the same regional destinations as did travelers in general and to originate from the same areas. The South continued to be the obvious leader in attracting weekend visitors and received 23 percent of the total during the year. The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West also were favored destinations, hosting 18 percent of the total each.

As origins, the Great Lakes Country and The South regions produced equal shares of the total (21 percent), with the Frontier West not far behind at 20 percent. Weekend travelers showed a distinct preference for visiting rural areas and traveled to large metropolitan areas least. These metropolitan areas were, however, the largest producers of weekend travel during 1981 (Table 7I).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) 1981	1980	Percent of U.S. Adults 1981	1980
Total population	165.1	162.7	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	42.8	36.2	26	22
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	15.9	12.6	10	8
Other pleasure	14.8	13.7	9	8
Business/convention	6.3	5.6	4	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	34.9	28.9	21	18
Air	5.8	5.7	4	4
Vacation trip	25.5	22.0	15	14
Weekend trip	19.5	16.7	12	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1981 and 1980.

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1981	Trips (millions) 1980	Person-trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1980
All trips	594.5	500.6	1,165.6	1,045.5
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	204.3	166.0	426.5	377.9
Other pleasure	189.5	176.8	416.9	386.3
Business/convention	115.2	97.1	160.1	149.5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	460.7	371.4	966.2	836.5
Air	101.3	102.4	146.5	152.4
Vacation trip	344.4	289.7	737.5	646.9
Weekend trip	262.6	225.0	552.0	502.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

Trip Distance[1]	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
200-299 miles	25%	25%	27%	27%
300-399 miles	16	16	16	17
400-599 miles	16	15	17	15
600-999 miles	13	12	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	12	14	11	15
2,000 miles or more	10	10	9	9
Outside U.S.	6	7	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	800	850	740	790

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Auto/truck/rv	77%	76%	83%	81%
Airplane	17	20	13	15
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Domestic travel only.

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1981	1980	1981	1980
No nights	10%	7%	10%	8%
One night	14	13	14	13
2 to 3 nights	36	37	37	38
4 to 9 nights	27	30	27	29
10 nights or more	12	12	11	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8
Type of Lodging	1981	1980	1981	1980
Home of friends/relatives	42%	44%	44%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	40	38	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3	2	4
Camper/rv/tent	5	6	6	7
Other	3	2	3	2
No nights	10	7	10	8

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1981	1980	1981	1980
Visit friends/relatives	34%	33%	37%	35%
Other pleasure	32	36	36	38
Business/convention	19	19	14	14
Other	15	12	13	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	58%	58%	63%	62%
Not a vacation trip	41	42	36	38
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	44%	45%	47%	48%
Not a weekend trip	56	55	53	52
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Car Rental				
Rented a car	7%	10%	6%	8%
Did not rent a car	93	90	94	92
Package Tour				
Was a package tour	6%	9%	5%	7%
Was not a package tour	94	91	95	93
Travel Agent				
Used for reservations	10%	12%	8%	10%
Used for itinerary	3	3	3	3
Not used for itinerary	7	8	5	7
Not used for reservations	90	88	92	90
Group Travel				
Part of a group travel program	3%	4%	3%	3%
Not part of a group travel program	97	96	97	97

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Travel Party Size	1981	1980	1981	1980
One	41%	39%	20%	19%
Two	36	35	36	34
Three	11	12	16	17
Four	9	8	17	15
Five or more	4	6	11	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	41%	40%	20%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	37	36	39	35
One adult with children	5	5	7	7
Two or more adults with children	17	17	32	35
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Less than $10,000	5%	11%	9%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	23	26	22	26
$20,000 - $29,999	22	24	22	26
$30,000 or more	35	30	35	30
Not reported	15	9	12	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age of Traveler[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Less than 18 years[2]	19%	21%
18-24 years	12	13
25-34 years	20	22
35-44 years	16	15
45-54 years	14	13
55-64 years	12	9
65 years or older	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,1045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution fo TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
New England	4%	4%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	5	7	5
George Washington Country	9	8	9	8
The South	22	24	23	24
Great Lakes Country	17	16	17	16
Mountain West	4	5	4	6
Frontier West	15	16	15	16
Far West	15	14	14	14
Outside U.S.	6	7	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
New England	6%	5%	6%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	10	9	9
George Washington Country	9	9	9	9
The South	19	19	19	19
Great Lakes Country	21	20	22	21
Mountain West	4	4	4	5
Frontier West	16	17	17	18
Far West	15	15	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1981	1980	1981	1980
Large SMSA	28%	27%	25%	25%
Small SMSA	31	34	31	34
Not an SMSA	35	31	37	36
Outside U.S.	6	7	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	37%	36%	36%	35%
Small SMSA	36	37	35	38
Not an SMSA	28	26	29	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1981 - 594.5 million trips,
1,165.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1980 - 500.6 million trips,
1,045.5 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	1%	2%
300-399 miles	5	4
400-599 miles	8	7
600-999 miles	14	12
1,000-1,999 miles	24	23
2,000 miles or more	31	33
Outside U.S.	17	20
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance	1,720 miles	1,760 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	6%	5%
One night	7	7
2 to 3 nights	27	24
4 to 9 nights	35	39
10 nights or more	24	25
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	7.6 nights	7.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	38%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	57	57
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/rv/tent	0	0
Other	2	3
No nights	6	5

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	25%	26%
Other pleasure	22	28
Business/convention	42	34
Other	14	14
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	49%	58%
Not a vacation trip	50	42
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	19	19
Not a weekend trip	80	80
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	32%	33%
Did not rent a car	68	67
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	17%	16%
Was not a package tour	82	83
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	44%	44%
Used for itinerary	13	13
Not used for itinerary	29	28
Not used for reservations	56	55
Group Travel		
Part of a group travel program	6%	6%
Not part of a group travel program	94	94

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	67%	46%
Two	25	33
Three	6	13
Four	2	6
Five or more	1	2
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	67%	45%
Two or more adults, without children	23	34
One adult with children	3	6
Two or more adults with children	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	5%
$10,000 - $19,999	16	16
$20,000 - $29,999	17	16
$30,000 or more	50	51
Not reported	11	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	18
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	7	6
The South	17	19
Great Lakes Country	12	11
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	13	13
Far West	19	19
Outside U.S.	17	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	7%
Eastern Gateway	17	15
George Washington Country	11	9
The South	15	16
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	15	17
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	45%	41%
Small SMSA	27	28
Not an SMSA	10	10
Outside U.S.	17	20
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	57%	56%
Small SMSA	29	31
Not an SMSA	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 101.3 million air trips,
146.5 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1981

Trip Distance [1]	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	31%
300-399 miles	18	17
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	10	10
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance	630 miles	610 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
[1] Domestic travel only.
Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	11%	11%
One night	16	15
2 to 3 nights	40	40
4 to 9 nights	25	25
10 nights or more	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	4.3 nights	4.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/rv/tent	6	7
Other	2	1
No nights	11	11

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	37%	39%
Other pleasure	34	37
Business/convention	14	11
Other	15	14
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	60%	64%
Not a vacation trip	40	36
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	50%	53%
Not a weekend trip	48	45
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	2%	2%
Did not rent a car	98	98
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	2%	2%
Was not a package tour	98	98
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	2%	2%
Used for itinerary	1	1
Not used for itinerary	1	1
Not used for reservations	98	98
Group Travel		
Part of a group travel program	2%	1%
Not part of a group travel program	99	99

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	34%	16%
Two	39	36
Three	12	16
Four	10	19
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	40	40
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	20	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	24	23
$20,000 - $29,999	23	24
$30,000 or more	31	34
Not reported	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	17
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	19	18
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	14	13
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	23%	22%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	41	42
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	32%	33%
Small SMSA	37	36
Not an SMSA	31	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 460.7 million autc/truck/rv trips,
966.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1981

Trip Distance[1]	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	27%
300-399 miles	13	12
400-599 miles	16	17
600-999 miles	15	13
1,000-1,999 miles	16	15
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	890 miles	850 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	60%	64%
Airplane	37	31
Bus	1	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
[1] Domestic travel only.
Base:, 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	16%	15%
One night	19	19
2 to 3 nights	35	36
4 to 9 nights	22	24
10 nights or more	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	3.8 nights	3.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	17%	19%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	65	64
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	1	1
Other	2	3
No nights	16	15

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	10%	12%
Not a vacation trip	90	87
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	21%	27%
Not a weekend trip	77	72
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	19%	17%
Did not rent a car	81	83
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	15	13
Was not a package tour	86	87
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	24	21
Used for itinerary	7	7
Not used for itinerary	16	14
Not used for reservations	76	79
Group Travel		
Part of a group travel program	4%	4%
Not part of a group travel program	96	95

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	70%	49%
Two	22	31
Three	4	9
Four	2	7
Five or more	1	4
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	70%	49%
Two or more adults, without children	23	32
One adult with children	2	2
Two or more adults with children	5	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	4%
$10,000 - $19,999	17	20
$20,000 - $29,999	21	20
$30,000 or more	52	47
Not reported	7	9
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	3%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	25
35-44 years	25
45-54 years	19
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	19	19
Great Lakes Country	20	19
Mountain West	4	7
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	15	15
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	9	7
The South	19	20
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	39%	37%
Small SMSA	32	33
Not an SMSA	25	26
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	39%	36%
Small SMSA	34	35
Not an SMSA	27	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.2 million business/convention trips,
160.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1981

Trip Distance[1]	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	27%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11
2,000 miles or more	10	9
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	780 miles	730 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	83%	87%
Airplane	12	9
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
[1] Domestic travel only.
Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	7%
One night	13	12
2 to 3 nights	38	40
4 to 9 nights	28	28
10 nights or more	14	13
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	5.5 nights	4.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	51%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	5	7
Other	3	2
No nights	7	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	78%	78%
Not a vacation trip	22	21
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	52%	53%
Not a weekend trip	48	46
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of Pleasure Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	4%	4%
Did not rent a car	96	96
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	4%	3%
Was not a package tour	95	96
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	7%	6%
Used for itinerary	2	2
Not used for itinerary	4	4
Not used for reservations	93	94
Group Travel		
Part of a group travel program	3%	2%
Not part of a group travel program	97	98

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	39	35
Three	12	16
Four	11	20
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	40	39
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	21	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	25	23
$20,000 - $29,999	23	23
$30,000 or more	30	34
Not reported	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	6
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	14	16
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	23%
Small SMSA	30	30
Not an SMSA	39	40
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	36%
Small SMSA	37	35
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 393.8 million pleasure trips,
843.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1981

Trip Distance[1]	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	23%
300-399 miles	15	15
400-599 miles	16	17
600-999 miles	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	860 miles	800 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	81%	84%
Airplane	14	11
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	3	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
[1] Domestic travel only.
Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	3%	4%
One night	10	10
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	33	32
10 nights or more	16	16
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	6.3 nights	5.6 nights

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	48%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	40
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/rv/tent	7	8
Other	3	3
No nights	3	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	42%
Other pleasure	47	49
Business/convention	3	3
Other	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	48%
Not a weekend trip	52	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	5%	5%
Did not rent a car	95	95
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	5%	4%
Was not a package tour	95	96
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	9%	8%
Used for itinerary	3	2
Not used for itinerary	5	6
Not used for reservations	91	92
Group Travel		
Part of a group travel program	3%	3%
Not part of a group travel program	97	97

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution fo VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	39	36
Three	13	18
Four	10	19
Five or more	6	12
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	40	41
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	21	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	23	22
$20,000 - $29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	32	36
Not reported	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	15	15
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	15	15
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	17	17
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	23%
Small SMSA	31	31
Not an SMSA	36	38
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	39%	39%
Small SMSA	36	36
Not an SMSA	25	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 344.4 million vacation trips,
737.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1981

Trip Distance[1]	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	32%	34%
300-399 miles	21	21
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	3	2
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average Distance (miles)	530 miles	490 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/rv	89%	93%
Airplane	7	5
Bus	2	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
[1] Domestic travel only.
Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	7%
One night	19	19
2 to 3 nights	58	59
4 to 9 nights	16	15
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average Duration (nights)	2.3 nights	2.2 nights

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	48%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/rv/tent	5	5
Other	1	1
No nights	7	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	43%	44%
Other pleasure	34	35
Business/convention	9	7
Other	13	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	62%	63%
Not a vacation trip	38	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1981

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	3%	2%
Did not rent a car	97	98
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	3%	3%
Was not a package tour	97	97
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	4%	3%
Used for itinerary	1	1
Not used for itinerary	3	2
Not used for reservations	96	97
Group Travel		
Part of a group travel program	3%	2%
Not part of a group travel program	97	98

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Tanle 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	41	38
Three	10	15
Four	10	19
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	42	42
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	21	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	25	23
$20,000 - $29,999	23	24
$30,000 or more	30	33
Not reported	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and is, therefore, appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	22	23
Great Lakes Country	19	18
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	18	20
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1981

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	25%	23%
Small SMSA	31	31
Not an SMSA	40	43
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	34%	39%
Small SMSA	38	36
Not an SMSA	28	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rouding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.6 million weekend trips,
552.0 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age of Traveler. The age of each member of the travel party at the time the survey was conducted.

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane".

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)".

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting".

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination".

Destination Region. See "Travel Region".

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months". This includes income from all sources, such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of the 1980 Census of Population.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comrising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transportation. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation modes have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. Round-trip mileage was not computed for trips to destinations outside the U.S.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)".

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip". Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure".

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

Round-trip Distance. Round-trip distances in this report are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. Distances are not estimated for travel outside the U.S. Therefore, tables presenting data on round-trip distances are for domestic travel only.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area".

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to round-trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Round-Trip Distance".

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel-Related Services. Respondents were asked a number of questions about specific travel-related services they may have used during each reported trip. These include:
(1) "Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?"
(2) "Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?"
(3) "Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?" If YES: "Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?"
(4) "Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?"

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly the U.S. Travel Service, with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii and Alaska are placed with the "outside U.S." destinations but do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded:

(1) Travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other".

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives".

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of more than 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal change of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Questions asked of respondents each month are contained in Appendix D: Survey Questionnaire.

Accuracy of the Absolute Estimates

Comparison of various estimates from these surveys with the limited number of consistent data from independent sources suggests that the National Travel Survey (NTS) may consistently overestimate the number of trips American adults take each month. This overstatement drives the estimates of person-trips, person-nights and person-miles too high as well, these latter measures being based on the absolute number of trips estimated each month.

Detailed investigations of potential sources of this bias have not uncovered the causes, nor have they revealed how a monthly travel survey can be modified to eliminate them. The lack of independent estimates of the number of Americans traveling away from home each month or the number of trips they take have prevented us from quantifying any bias that may exist.

The possible overestimation of monthly trips and number of Americans traveling appears to be consistent over time. Moreover, the difficulty in quantifying volume of travel does not appear to affect the per-trip averages, such as travel party size, nights per trip or miles per trip, derived from the monthly surveys.

Consequently, we believe that the NTS monthly series is an excellent guide to changes in the level of travel activity, and to changes in the characteristics of travelers and the trips that they take. It can provide reliable and unique insights into how travel markets adjust to energy, economic and social influences over time.

We invite users to share their experiences in using these data with us, to help determine sources of bias in the NTS and how such bias can be corrected.

APPENDIX D
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

TIME INTERVIEW BEGUN______________________________ FORM A

LOCATION NUMBER_________________ TELEPHONE:__________ ______

Hello, my name is ____________________ and I am calling for the United States Travel Data Center. We are conducting a study to learn how often people in the United States take trips.

I'd like to begin by asking how many adults, age 18 and over, live in this household? ______ADULTS

FOR EACH ADULT, ASK:

What is the sex of the oldest adult?	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
What is the sex of the next oldest adult?	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
CONTINUE FOR EACH ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
	1 MALE	2 FEMALE

IF MORE THAN FOUR ADULTS OVER AGE 18 IN HOUSEHOLD, DISCONTINUE INTERVIEW. DO NOT COUNT TOWARD QUOTA.

2. How may children under age 18 live in this household? __________

3. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, since January 1, 1981? Do not include trips taken in regular commuting to and from work or school, or trips taken as a stewardess or vehicle operator. 1 YES 2 NO

4. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, away from home between May 1 and May 31, 1981? Include trips that may have started in but ended after May 1. 1 YES 2 NO

IF "YES", ASK:

5. How may trips of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, have you taken away from home since May 1, 1981? ____________

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE TO OBTAIN TRIP DESCRIPTION. FILL OUT PAGES 2 AND 3 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (Q.5). ABOVE.

TRIP #________ (   ) IDENTICAL TO TRIP #1

6. Thinking of your FIRST TRIP in May, how may other members of your household, if any, went with you on this trip?	____________HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IF NONE, GO TO Q7, BELOW

IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT ALONG, ASK:

6a. Please give me the age and sex of each household member who went with you on that trip:

PERSON #1__________YEARS	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
PERSON #2__________YEARS	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
PERSON #3__________YEARS	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
PERSON #4__________YEARS	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
PERSON #5__________YEARS	1 MALE	2 FEMALE

7. Thinking of the entire trip, what was the total number of NIGHTS that you spent away from home?	________NIGHTS IF NONE, GO TO Q11, BELOW

IF ANY NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME, ASK:

8. Please tell me the names of each state or country in which you stayed OVERNIGHT on that trip. LIST IN LEFT COLUMN BELOW.

Q8. NAME OF STATE/COUNTRY	Q.9 # OF NIGHTS	Q.10 LODGING

9. How many nights did you spend in (EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ASK FOR EACH. TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY IN Q.7.)

10. In what types of lodging did you stay when you were in each STATE/COUNTRY? ENTER LODGING CODE FROM LIST BELOW.

LODGING CODES:

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVE'S HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 ENROUTE--DID NOT STAY ANY PLACE OVERNIGHT
7 OTHER (SPECIFY)____________________

11. Thinking of this first trip, what is the name of the destination or the FARTHEST PLACE you reached on that trip?

PLACE, CITY, TOWN NAME______________________________

STATE, COUNTRY______________________________

12. How may nights did you stay at your destination? __________NIGHTS

13. Was this a vacation trip? 1 YES 2 NO

14. Was this a weekend or long weekend trip? 1 YES 2 NO

15. What was the main activity done on this trip? (ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)

1 VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
2 CONVENTION, SEMINAR, MEETING
3 BUSINESS
4 OUTDOOR RECREATION (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)
5 ENTERTAINMENT (sightseeing, theater, sports)
6 PERSONAL, FAMILY (medical, funeral, wedding)
7 OTHER (SPECIFY) ______________________________

16. What were the most important types of transportation used on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES BELOW TO RESPONDENT.)

MOST IMPORTANT		SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT
1	AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT	1
2	AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPER TRAILER OR CAMPING EQUIPMENT	2
3	SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (LIVE-IN CAMPER)	3
4	AIRPLANE	4
5	BUS	5
6	TRAIN	6
7	SHIP, BOAT	7
8	OTHER, (SPECIFY) _________________________	8

17. What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (CIRCLE CORRECT ANSWER)

18. Did you rent a car at any time on this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

19. Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip? 1 YES 2 NO

20. Did you consult a travel agent while arranging this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

IF YES, ASK:

21. Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

22. Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program? 1 YES 2 NO

23. Did you visit a theme or amusement park while on this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

Z1. How may vacation trips do you intend to take in the next 6 months? (CIRCLE)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 OR MORE Y DON'T KNOW

IF ANY:

Z2. Thinking only of the longest vacation trip you intend to take, in what month will that trip probably end?

1 JANUARY
2 FEBRUARY
3 MARCH
4 APRIL
5 MAY
6 JUNE
7 JULY
8 AUGUST
9 SEPTEMBER
0 OCTOBER
X NOVEMBER
Y DECEMBER

Z3. How many nights do you intend to be away from home on this trip? ____________ NIGHTS

Z4. In what type of lodging do you intend to spend most of the nights on this trip? (CIRCLE - READ IF YOU NEED TO)

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVE HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 OTHER (SPECIFY) __________________________
7 DON'T KNOW

Z5. In what state or country will your final vacation destination be (the farthest point you will reach)? ______________________

Z6. Will your destination be more than 500 miles, one-way, away from home?
1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

IF YES:

Z7. Will your destination be more than 1,000 miles, one-way, away from home?
1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

Z8. What one mode of transportation will be used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)

1 AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT
2 AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT
3 SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE
4 AIRPLANE
5 BUS
6 TRAIN
7 SHIP, BOAT
8 OTHER

Z9. Have you made any arrangements yet, such as transportation or hotel reservations, for this trip?
1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

Z.10 How may other members of your household, if any, will go with you on this trip? (Circle answer below)

0 1 2 3 4 5 or more Y DON'T KNOW

Z.11 Do you plan to visit a theme or amusement park while on this trip?
1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

D1. What is your marital status?

1 MARRIED
2 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
3 SEPARATED
4 DIVORCED
5 WIDOWED

D2. Are you currently employed full or part-time?

1 YES
2 NO

IF YES, ASK:
D3. What is your occupation?______________________________

IF NO, ASK:
D4. Are you looking for work? 1 YES 2 NO

D5. Are you retired? 1 YES 2 NO

D6. What is the last grade that you completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

IF MARRIED, ASK:
D7. What is your spouse's occupation? ______________________________

D8. What is the last grade that your spouse completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

D9. Do you own or rent your home?

1 OWN
2 RENT

D10. How may full-time or part-time wage earners live in this household?

1 ONE
2 TWO
3 THREE OR MORE
4 NONE

D11. How old are you? __________

D12. Is you family income less than $10,000 per year, between $10,000 and $19,999, between $20,000 and $29,999, $30,000 and $39,999 or more than $40,000 a year?

1 LESS THAN $10,000
2 BETWEEN $10,000 AND $19,999
3 BETWEEN $20,000 AND $29,999
4 BETWEEN $30,000 AND $39,999
5 $40,000 OR MORE
6 REFUSED

D13. Which of the following credit cards does your household have?

1 VISA
2 MASTERCHARGE
3 AMERICAN EXPRESS
4 CARTE BLANCHE
5 DINERS CLUB
6 NONE OF THESE

D14. What is your race?

1 WHITE
2 BLACK
3 SPANISH SPEAKING
4 ORIENTAL
5 AMERICAN INDIAN

D.15 SEX OF RESPONDENT: 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

APPENDIX E
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FULL YEAR, 1981

Number of telephone numbers selected	60,000
Number of telephone calls completed	20,347
Number of interviews completed	12,073
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	3,130
Number of qualifying trips	4,990

APPENDIX F
SAMPLING ERROR, FULL YEAR, 1981

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on the internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1 **
Eastern Gateway	7	±1 *
George Washington Country	9	±1 *
The South	22	±1
Great Lakes Country	17	±1
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	15	±1
Far West and Hawaii	15	±1
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
TRIP DISTANCE			
200 - 299 miles	25%	±1	
300 - 399 miles	16	±1	
400 - 599 miles	16	±1	
600 - 999 miles	13	±1	*
1,000 - 1,999 miles	12	±1	*
2,000 miles or more	10	±1	*
Outside U.S.	6	±1	*
TRIP DURATION			
No nights	10	±1	*
One night	14	±1	*
2 - 3 nights	36	±1	
4 - 9 nights	27	±1	
10 nights or more	12	±1	*
FAMILY INCOME			
Less than $10,000	5	±1	*
$10,000 - $19,999	23	±1	
$20,000 - $29,999	22	±1	
$30,000 or more	35	±1	
Not reported	15	±1	
TYPE OF LODGING			
Home of friends, relatives	42	±1	
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	40	±1	
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1	**
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1	**
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	5	±1	*
No nights	10	±1	*
ORIGIN REGION			
New England	6	±1	*
Eastern Gateway	9	±1	*
George Washington Country	9	±1	*
The South	19	±1	
Great Lakes Country	21	±1	
Mountain West	4	±1	**
Frontier West	16	±1	
Far West	15	±1	

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	34	±1%
Other pleasure	32	±1
Business/convention	19	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	77	±1
Air	17	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	58	±1
Not vacation	42	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	44	±1
Not weekend	56	±2